

ARTOBOLEVSKIY, Ivan Ivanovich, akademik; LEVITSKIY, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; BLAGONRAVOV, A.A., akademik, red.; BRUYEVICH, N.G., akademik, red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; SERENSEN, S.V., akademik, red.; PINEGIN, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; red.; DIMENTBERG, F.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KOBRINSKIY, A.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; RAYEVSKIY, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BESSONOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; PERLYA, Z.N., red.izd-va [deceased]

[Theory of mechanisms for reproduction of flat curves] Teoriia mekhanizmov dlia vosproizvedeniia ploskikh krivykh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 253 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. AN USSR (for Serensen).  
(Drawing instruments)

DIKUSHIN V. I.

CHERKUDINOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; ARTOBOLÈVSKIY, I.I., akademik,  
otv.red.; BLAGONRÀMOV, A.A., akademik, otv.red.; BRUYEVICH,  
N.G., akademik, red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; SERENSEN,  
S.V., akademik, red.; PINEGIN, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk,  
red.; LEVITSKIY, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; DI-  
MENTBERG, F.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KOBRINSKIY, A.Ye.,  
doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; RAYEVSKIY, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
red.; BESSONOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KUDASHEV, A.I.,  
red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Synthesis of flat hinged-lever mechanisms; problems on the  
reproduction of a continuous function on a given section]  
Sintez ploskikh sharnirno-rychazhnykh mekhanizmov; zadachi  
o vosproizvedenii nepreryvnoi funktsii na zadannom otrezke.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 321 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. AN USSR (for Serensen).  
(Machinery, Kinematics of)

RASKATOV, V.M.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, otv.red.; KOTOV, V.A., red.  
izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Automatic control of machinery manufacturing processes] Avto-  
matizatsiya mashinostroitel'nykh protsessov. Vol.1. [Heat treatment  
of metals] Goriachaya obrabotka metallov. Moskva. 1959. 394 p.  
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.  
(Metals--Heat treatment) (Automatic control)

DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, otv.red.; IOFFE, D.M., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN,  
I.F., tekhn.red.

[Automatic control of machinery manufacturing processes]  
Avtomatizatsiya mashinostroitel'nykh protsessov. Moskva.  
Vol.2. [Drive and regulation of machinery] Privod i  
upravlenie rabochimi mashinami. 1959. 370 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashino-  
stroyeniya.  
(Machinery industry) (Automatic control)

Dikushin, V.I.

SOV/179-59-5-41/41

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: Third All-Union United Conference on the Automation of Manufacturing Processes in Machine-Building and Automatic Electrical Drives in Industry

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, p 184 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Conference was called during 12-16th May 1959, in Moscow by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Planning Commission (Gosplan), the State Scientific-Technical Committee (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet), the State Committee for Automation and Machine-Building (Gosudarstvennyy komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu) and the USSR National Committee for Automatic Control (Natsional'nyy komitet SSSR po avtomaticheskому upravleniyu). 800 Delegates took part. Academician Bardin, I.P. in his opening address noted the official policy of a broad adoption of automation in all fields of the National Economy as the decisive condition of further technical progress. Academician Dikushin, V.I. read a paper on the problems of the development of

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automation in machine - building in the 1959-1965 period. The greatest significance is attributed to the complete automation of processes with a large labour content and heavy repetitive work and to the automation of production. Mechanisation and automation must spread into new fields of production. The integrated development of powerful machine - building will make it possible to increase the productivity of labour continuously and without limit. Advanced production processes must be more rapidly adopted. Renewal of production plant must be carried out by its replacement with better plant and more automatic plant and by economically beneficial modernisation. Special attention was paid by the lecturer to the press working of metals. Research into deformation processes, the stressed state and strength in the stamping of hot and cold metals, especially metals of low ductility and heat resistant metals must be accelerated. Concerning the problem of the continuity and automation of metal cutting

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processes, the lecturer pointed out that the creation of improved machine tools for metal cutting will demand more research into the stressed state, the deformation, and the forces in metal cutting, into the increased life of cutting tools, the development of methods of precise forming and improved accuracy of cutting, the development of automation schemes and automation equipment capable of rapid re-setting or re-tooling when changing the design of the components. Special attention was given by the lecturer to the drive and control of machine tools. The scientific and technical level of developments in the field of drive and control achieved in the USSR will make it possible to solve complex problems of the automation of the entire operating cycle of a machine tool. However, the lag in the manufacture of drive components and control components prevent the wider development of automation. Academician Bruyevich, N.G. read a paper on the safety and accuracy in automatic production. Borisenko, I.I., engineer, gave a paper on the manufacture of electrical

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Processes in Machine Building and Automatic Electrical Drives  
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equipment, instruments and electrical means of automation during the current 7-year plan.<sup>14</sup> Solodovnikov, V.V., Doctor of technical sciences, presented a paper on the scientific foundations of integrated automation. Academician Strumilin, S.G. lectured on the economics of automation in industry. About 150 papers were devoted to the automation of manufacturing processes in machine building. They were divided into the following sections: the automation of foundry processes, of press working processes, of welding processes, of hard facing processes, of assembly processes, of inspection processes and the section on drives and controls in machines<sup>15</sup>. The conference also heard papers devoted to modern problems of automatically controlled electrical drives. (Reported in Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, seriya "Energetika i avtomatika," 1959, Nr 4).

Card 4/4

*V.I. DIKUSHIN*

AUTHOR: None given

SOV/122-59-6-20/27

TITLE: Third All-Union Conference on Automation

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 71-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The third national conference on the automation of production processes in mechanical engineering and automatically controlled electric drives in industry, held in Moscow from May 12-16, 1959, is reported. Over 1 100 delegates from more than 66 towns of the USSR took part in the conference. 805 people assisted in the sessions dealing with the development of automation in mechanical engineering. The conference was opened by A.A. Blagonravov, Academician, Academic Secretary of the Section of Engineering Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Academician I.P. Bardin, Vice-president of the Ac.Sc.USSR, noted in his introductory speech the importance of the development of automation and dealt with the basic conditions determining successful automation of production processes. Academician V.I. Dikushin presented a paper entitled "Problems of Automatic Control in Mechanical Engineering" in which he stated that mechanical engineering had the task of providing all branches of the national economy with improved machines.

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SOV/122-59-6-20/27

## Third All-Union Conference on Automation

He emphasised the need for resolutely replacing obsolete with modern machines. In order to increase the production of machines and improve their quality, it was necessary to carry out the overall automation of processes in all production stages. Dikushin indicated the concrete trends in the development of automatic control and dwelt on the problems of the development of drive and control in their interaction with production machines. Chilikin, M.G., Doctor of Technical Sciences, in his paper entitled "Present-day Problems of the Automatic Electric Drive" quoted the following figures on the relationship between power available per worker and productivity of labour. Taking 1928 in Soviet industry as the reference year, the power available per worker rose to 335, 490 and 685% in 1940, 1950 and 1955, respectively. In the same years, productivities were 341, 266 and 627%. Thus, questions associated with the improvement of the electrical drive assume great importance. Alongside the primary purpose of the electrical drive - to convert electrical into mechanical energy (rotating shaft power), research must be

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DIKUSHIN, V., akademik

Decisive factor for technical development. NTO no.7:2-4  
Jy '59. (MIRA 12:11)  
(Research, Industrial)

DIKUZHIN, V. I.

SOV/105-59-8-25/28

8(5), 28(1)

AUTHOR: Sud, I. I., Engineer

TITLE: Third All-Union Joint Conference on the Automation of Production Processes in the Machine-building Industry and on Automated Electric Drives in Industries

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 8, pp 87 - 90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was convened in Moscow from May 12-16, 1959 by the AN SSSR (AS USSR), Gosplan SSSR (Gosplan USSR), GNTK SSSR (GNTK USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee for Automation and Machine Construction), and the Natsional'nyy komitet SSSR po avtomaticheskому upravleniyu (National Committee of the USSR for Automatic Control). The conference was prepared by the Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Commission for Machine Construction Technology of the Institute of Machine Science of the AS USSR), Nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet po avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v mashinostroyenii (Scientific and Technical Committee for the Automation of Production Processes in Machine Construction), IAT

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Third All-Union Joint Conference on the Automation  
of Production Processes in the Machine-building Industry and on Automated  
Electric Drives in Industries

SOV 105-59-8-25/28

AN SSSR (IAT AS USSR), MEI, NII EP and Nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet po avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu (Scientific and Technical Committee for Automatized Electric Drives). The conference was attended by about 1500 persons: staff members of scientific research institutes and vuzes, technical personnel of petroleum enterprises, coal mines, and metallurgical plants in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Baku, Khar'kov, Sverdlovsk, and other industrial centers. The opening address at the plenary meeting was delivered by the Vice-President of the AS USSR, Academician I. P. Bardin. Academician V. I. Dikushin spoke about problems of automation in the machine-building industry. M. G. Chilikin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and I. I. Petrov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, spoke about current problems of automatized electric drives. Academician N. G. Bruevich spoke about problems of the reliability and accuracy in automatic production. Academician S. G. Strumilin reported on the economic aspects of automation. Engineer N. N. Borisenko reported on the production of electrical equipment,

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SPERANSKIY, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, otv.  
red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; SØRENSEN, S.V., akademik,  
red.; PINEGIN, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; LEVITSKIY,  
A.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; DIMENTBERG, F.M., doktor  
tekhn.nauk, red.; KOBRINSKIY, A.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;  
RAYEVSKIY, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BESSONOV, A.P., kand.  
tekhn.nauk, red.; SOKOLOVA-CHESTNOVA, V.A., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA,  
L.A., tekhn.red.

[Designing Geneva wheels] Proektirovanie mal'tiiskikh mekhanizmov.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 92 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. AN USSR (for Sørensen).  
(Mechanical movements)

GERTS, Yelena Vasil'yevna; KREYNIN, German Vladimirovich; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, otv.red.; BLAGONRAVOV, A.A., akademik, red.; BRUYEVICH, N.G., akademik, red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; SERRENSEN, S.V., akademik, red.; PINEGIN, S.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; LEVITSKIY, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; DIMENTBERG, F.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KOBRINSKIY, A.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; RAYEVSKIY, P.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BESSONOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GORSHKOV, G.B., red.ind-va; MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Theory and design of pneumatic power devices] Teoriia i raschet silovykh pnevmaticheskikh ustroistv. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 177 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. AN USSR (for Serensen).  
(Pneumatic machinery)

BARDIN, I.P., akademik, glavnnyy red. [deceased]; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, otd.red.toma; UVAROV, G.V., red.toma; KOMAROV, V.P., dctsentr. red.toma; LAVRENT'YEV, M.A., akademik, red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; NEMOCHINOV, V.S., akademik, red.; VEITS, V.I., red.; LEVITSKIY, O.D., red.; NEKRASOV, N.N., red.; PUSTOVALOV, L.B., red.; KHACHATUROV, T.S., red.; ROSTOVITSEV, N.F., akademik, red.; POPOV, A.N., red.; GRAFOV, L.Ye., red.; GASHEV, A.D., red.; PROBST, A.Ye., prof., red.; VASYUTIN, V.F., prof., red.; KROTOV, V.A., prof., red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor ekonom.nauk, red.; LYUDOGOVSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LETUNOV, P.A., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHKOL'NIKOV, M.G., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; BANKVITSER, A.L., red. izd-va; BNUZGUL', V.V., tekhn.red.

[Chemical industry] Khimicheskaya promyshlennost'. Moskva, 1960.  
202 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Veyts, Levitskiy, Nekrasov, Pustovalov, Khachaturov). 3. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Rostovtsev). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Popov). 5. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana RSFSR (for Grafov). 6. Chlen Gosplana RSFSR (for Gashev). 7. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii (for Uvarov).

(Chemical industries)

BARDIN, I.P., akademik, glavnnyy red. [deceased]; KHACHATUROV, T.S., otd. red.toma; SMIRNOV, A.P., zam.otv.red.toma; VERKHOVSKIY, I.A., red. toma; NEKRASOVA, R.I., red.toma; TSERNIN, S.S., red.toma; LAVRENT'IEV, M.A., red.; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., red.; NEMCHINOV, V.S., red.; VEYTS, V.I., red.; LEVITSKIY, O.D., red.; NEKRASOV, N.N., red.; PUSTOVALOV, I.V., red.; ROSTOVTSEV, N.F., akademik, red.; POPOV, A.N., red.; GRAFOV, L.Ye., red.; GASHEV, A.D., red.; PROBST, A.Ye., prof., red.; VASYUTIN, V.F., prof., red.; KROTOV, V.A., prof., red.; VASIL'IEV, P.V., doktor ekonom.nauk, red.; LYUDOGOVSKIY, G.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; LETUNOV, P.A., kand.geol.-miner.nauk, red.; SHKOL'-NIKOV, M.G., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; RODINA, Ye.D., red.izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Transportation; proceedings of the Conference on the Development of Productive Forces of Eastern Siberia] Transport; trudy Konfe-rentsii po razvitiyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Vostochnoi Sibiri. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 203 p. (MIRA 13:10)

(Continued on next card)

BARDIN, I.P.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Konferentsiya po razvitiyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Vostochnoy Sibiri, 1958. 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Khachaturov, Veyts, Levitskiy, Nekrasov, Pustovalov). 3. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skogo khozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Rostovtsev). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Popov). 5. Zam.predsedatelya Gosplana RSFSR (for Grafov). 6. Chlen Gosplana RSFSR (for Gashev). 7. Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem A' SSSR (for Khachaturov, Verkhovskiy, Nekrasova, TSenin, Smirnov).  
(Siberia, Eastern-Transportation)

DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, otv.red.; KOTOV, V.A., red.izd-va; BRUZGUL',  
V.V., tekhn.red.

[Working of heat-resistant alloys] Obrabotka zharoprovchnykh  
splavov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 231 p.  
(MIRA 13:3)

I. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashino-  
stroyeniya.

(Heat-resistant alloys) (Metalwork)

DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, otv.red.; KOTOV, V.A., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F.,  
tekhn.red.

[Automation of production processes in the manufacture of machinery]  
Avtomatizatsiya mashinostroitel'nykh protsessov. Moskva. Vol.3.  
[Machining and general problems in automation] Obrabotka rezaniem  
i obshchie voprosy avtomatizatsii. 1960. 294 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.  
(Automation) (Metal cutting)

S/105/60/000/011/008/008  
B012/B058

AUTHORS: Vladziyevskiy, A. P., Dikushin, V. I., Petrov, I. I.,  
Babakov, N. A., Tareyev, B. M., Chilikin, M. G., and  
Others

TITLE: V. G. Zusman, on the Occasion of His 50th Birthday and the  
25th Anniversary of His Engineering, Scientific, and  
Pedagogical Activities

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, No. 11, p. 94

TEXT: For 20 years Vladimir Grigor'yevich Zusman has directed the  
elektrotekhnicheskii otdel Eksperimental'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta metallorezhushchikh stankov (ENIMS) (Department of Electrical  
Engineering at the Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal-  
cutting Machine Tools) which plays an important role in laying down the  
technological rules for the electrical equipment of machine tools and  
other machinery. He is the author of more than 45 published papers and  
inventions in the field of electric drive and automatic control systems.  
He has delivered a great number of lectures at All-Union Technical

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V. G. Zusman, on the Occasion of His 50th Birthday and the 25th Anniversary of His Engineering, Scientific, and Pedagogical Activities

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Conferences. His main studies deal with controllable electric drives involving electronic, dynamoelectric, magnetic, and semiconductor amplifiers, as well as electromagnetic clutches of various types and improvements of low-voltage apparatus. His studies on theory and practice of comprehensive automation in machine building are noteworthy. In recent years, his team developed a series of new systems for the numerical control of machine tools, extensively using electronic means, and the calculation technique. V. G. Zusman's pedagogical activity dates back to 1936, and at present he is teaching at the Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut (All-Union Correspondence Institute of Power Engineering). There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

DASHCHENKO, Anatoliy Iosifovich; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, otv. red.;  
PROKOF'YEVA, N.B., red. izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Machine tools made in large units] Stanki iz krupnykh blokov.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 147 p. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Machine tools—Design and construction)

GROBOV, Valerian Aleksandrovich; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, otv. red.;  
DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; SERENSEN, S.V., akademik, red.;  
PINEGIN, S.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; LEVITSKIY, A.I.,  
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; DIMENTBERG, F.M., doktor tekhn.  
nauk, red.; KOBRINSKIY, A.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.;  
RAYEVSKIY, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BESSONOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.  
nauk, red.; ORPIK, S.L., red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Asymtotic methods for calculating bending vibrations of turbo-  
machine rotors] Asimptoticheskie metody rascheta izgibnykh ko-  
lebanii valov turbomashin. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,  
1961. 165 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Serensen)  
(Impellers--Vibration)

DIKUSHIN, V.

## PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5291

Soveshchaniye po kompleksovoy mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii tekhnicheskikh protsessov v mashinostroyenii. 2d. Moscow 1956  
 Avtomatizatsiya mashinostroitel'nykh protsessov. t. III: Obrabotka metallya i obshchaya voprosy avtomatizatsii (Automation of Machine-Building Processes. Vol. 3: General Cutting and General Automation Problems) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 296 p. (Series: Itis: Truly, t. 3) 4,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademika nauk SSSR. Institut mashinostroyeniya. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.

Rep. Ed.: V. I. Dikushin, Academician; Ed. or Publishing House: V. A. Kotov; Tech. Ed.: I. P. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel concerned with the automation of the machine industry.

COVERAGE: This is Volume III of the transactions of the Second Conference on the Full Mechanization and Automation of Manufacturing Processes in the Machine Industry, held September 25-29, 1956. The transactions have been published in three volumes. Volume I deals with the hot pressworking of metals, and volume II, with the actuation and control of machines. The present volume deals with the automation of metal machining and work-hardening, and with general problems encountered in automation. The transactions on the automation of metal-machining processes were published under the supervision of F. S. Den'yanov and A. M. Karatygin, and those on the automation of work-hardening processes, under the supervision of E. A. Savel'ev and N. G. Yakobson. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Expander, Yu. N. On the Operation of the Tools in Automatic Production Lines 32

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BARDIN, I.P., akademik, glavnny red. [deceased]; NEKRASOV, N.N., otv. red.toma; SLAVIN, S.V., doktor ekon.nauk, red.toma; SHKOL'NIKOV, M.G., kand.ekon.nauk, red.toma; LAVRENT'YEV, M.A., akademik, red.; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, red.; DIKUSHIN, V.I., akademik, red.; NEMCHINOV, V.S., akademik, red.; VEYTS, V.I., red.; LEVITSKIY, O.D., red.; PUSTOVALOV, I.V., red.; KHACHATUROV, T.S., red.; ROSTOVTSSEV, N.F., akademik, red.; POPOV, A.N., red.; GRAFOV, L.Ye., red.; GASHEV, A.D., red.; PROBST, A.Ye., prof., red.; VASYUTIN, V.F., prof., red.; KROTOV, V.A., prof., red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor ekon.nauk, red.; I.YUDOGOVSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LETUNOV, P.A., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; MAZOVER, Ya.A., red. izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

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2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Nekrasov, Veyts, Levitskiy, Pustovalov, Khachaturov).
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4. Predsedatel' Soveta po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Prezidiume AN SSSR (for Nemchinov).
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red. izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.G., tekhn. red.

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(Automatic control)

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red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Automation of processes in machinery manufacture] Avtomatiza-  
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Nikolai Vasil'evich Romenskii (on the occasion of the 40th  
anniversary of his scientific, pedagogic, and public activity).  
Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no. L2:29-30 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Romenskii, Nikolai Vasil'evich, 1894-)

17. Determination of sulphur in tissue. J. F. Corn and L. K. Dil  
Nov. 24, 1950. U.S.P. 2,854,161.  
Khosla, 1951. Abstr. No. 16103. The tissue is oxidized with  
concn HNO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The colourless liquid is evaporated to  
dryness and the residue dissolved in water. Benzidine-HCl dis-  
solved in dil HCl is added, the ppt. centrifuged off and dissolved  
in 10% HCl to 10 ml. To 2 ml. of this soln. are added 1 ml. 0.5%  
FeCl<sub>3</sub> and 1 ml. 10% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the vol. brought to 10 ml. with 10%  
HCl, and after 1 hr., the colour is measured in a colorimeter.  
Non-protein S is estimated by TCA diprotection, evaporation  
of the filtrate to near dryness, addition of perhydrol, and thence  
as in estimation of total S. D-avitaminosis in rats did not markedly  
change from normal the S content of both liver fractions or of the  
total S of muscle. In this muscle, the content of non-protein S was  
somewhat raised and total insoluble S somewhat lowered (Russian).

T. R. Parsons

SENYK, Jerzy; DILAJ, Jerzy

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(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM radiog) (LEG radiog)

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Effect of prednisolone on the serum bilirubin level in  
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(JAUNDICE, OBSTRUCTIVE) (PREDNISOLONE)  
(PHARMACOLOGY) (BILIRUBIN)  
(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

OYT, L. [Oit, L.]; DILAKTORSKIY, N., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk;  
BEL'CHENKO, A.

Causes of the corrosion of reinforcing bars in shale-ash  
concrete. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus 11 no.3:221-228 '62.

l. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of  
Building and Building Materials.

8/081/63/000/002/032/088  
B158/B166

AUTHORS: Dilaktorskiy, M., Oyt, L., Korrovite, Eh.

TITLE: Corrosion protection of reinforcement metal in steam-cured shale-sol

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 337, abstract 2K98 (In collection: Izdat. po str-vu, I, Tallin, 1961, 194-201 [summaries in Est. and Eng.])

TEXT: Corrosion of reinforcement metal in objects made of steam-cured shale sol has been found to be of the continuous, non-uniform deep-pitted type. After 4 years' exposure of samples in moist air, the corrosion pitting reaches a maximum depth of 1.8 mm. Reinforcement metal in shale-sol steam-cured concrete suffers from corrosion of a diminishing type. Addition of 2% NaNO<sub>2</sub> (on the amount of cement) halves the corrosion rate.

Replacing the shale-sol by 50% Portland cement gives almost complete corrosion protection to the reinforcement metal. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GALIBINA, Ye.; KREMERMAN, T.; DILAKTORSKIY, N.

Phase composition of different fractions of oil shale ashes and its  
effect on hardening processes. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i  
tekhn. nauk 14 no. 4:642-650 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

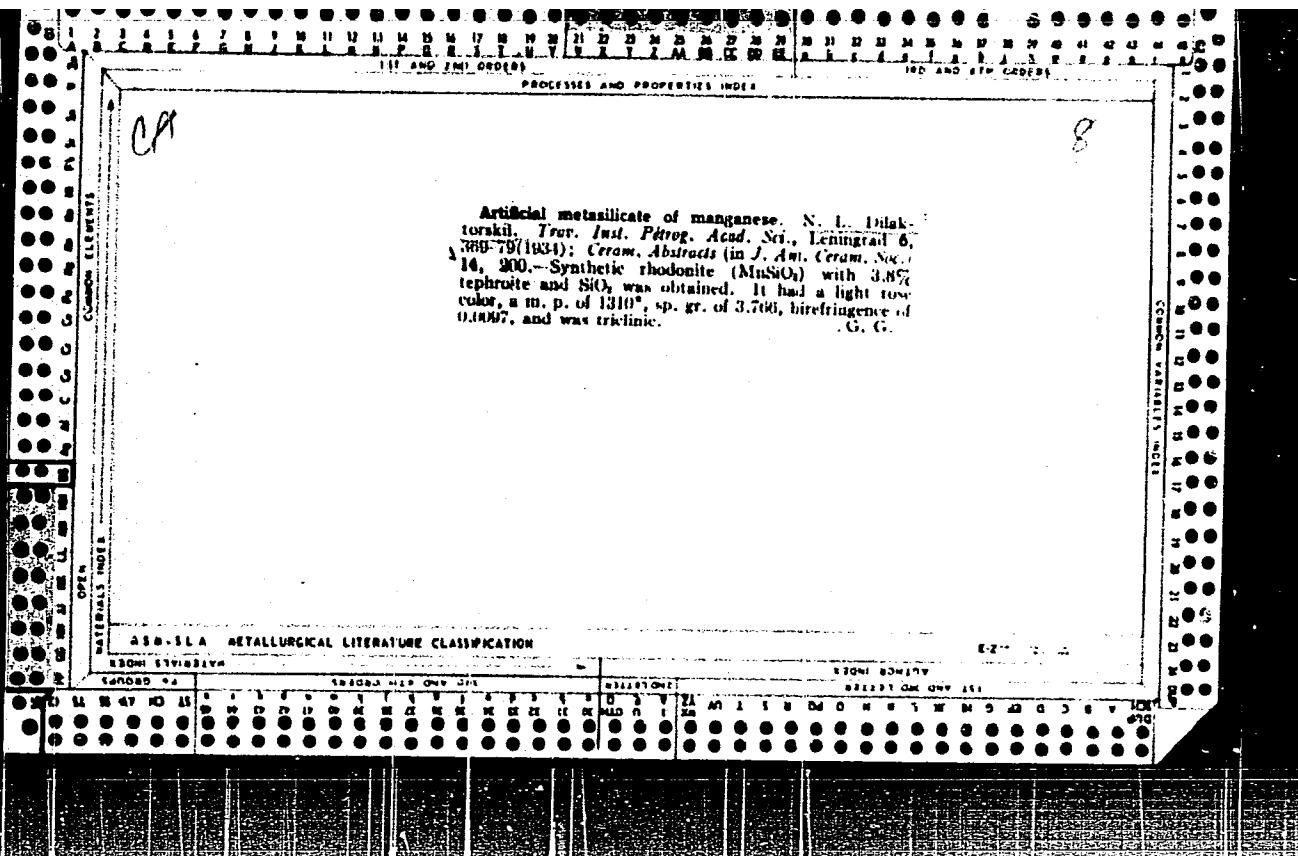
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'stva Gosudarstven-  
nogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov Estonской SSR.

DILAKTORSKII, N. L.

Method for preparation of refractory materials containing spinel  
and forsterite. KH. S. NIKOGOSYAN AND N. L. DILAKTORSKII. Mineral.  
Sur'e 7, No. 2-3-4, 20-3 (1932).- A preliminary report. CHAS. BLANC

DILAKTORSKII, N. A.

Yudinson, P. I., Nikogosyan, Kh. S., and Dilaktorskii, N. A. SYNTHESIS OF SPINELS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE REFRACTORY INDUSTRY. Ogneupory, 1 (1) 33-35 (1933).- The manufacture of spinel from natural raw materials was investigated, especially the production of refractory materials with as high an MgO-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content as possible. Samples containing corundum and magnesite showed that pure spinel is produced when melting corundum and magnesite together. Further experiments were made with raw materials rich in alumina, such as nepheline, refractory clays, and bauxite. It was possible to obtain homogeneous melts with magnesite and the first two materials when firing between 1500° and 1800°, after cooling, the mixtures contained various amounts of spinel (32 to 36%), forsterite, 2MgO·SiO<sub>2</sub> (60 to 66%) and glass (3 to 8%). Melts with bauxite were satisfactory; they are not usable, however, on account of their reduced iron content (from bauxite). The experiments show that refractory materials having a spinel character may be easily manufactured according to this method.



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8

DILAKTORSKIY N.L.  
GINZBERG, A.S.; DILAKTORSKIY, N.L.

Reactions in a solid state. Uch.zap. LGU no.93:159-169 '48.  
(MIRA 10:10)  
(Solids) (Silicon compounds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8"

U.S.S.R.

✓ Methods of thermal analysis. N. L. Dilatometry  
Inst. Akad. Nauk ZSSR, Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1952 (Russian translation, 1953). — The various methods of thermal analysis and treatment of the data are discussed. The various fields of application for the different methods are given and several are described. J. Royter Laach

Inst. Geology, AS w SSR

DILAKTORSKIY, N.L.

U.S.S.R.

Thermal properties of Echonian clays. N. L. Dilakterskiy. Voprosy Petrogr. i Mineral. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 2, 228-238 (1971).—The commercially interesting clays of the Echonian S.S.R. belong to Paleozoic blueclays, Devonian clays, and to Quaternary bivalved clays of great variability of their granulometric and chem.-mineralogical characteristics. Differential-thermal analysis and dehydration curves are given for the clays of Kopri (Cambrian), Kitzakovo, Pylva, Svanna, Vyri (Devonian), Pyarnu, Etapeta, Rapla, and Tystimaa (Quaternary). The characteristic minerals in the Devonian and Quaternary clays are micas (muscovite, biotite, and cl. "green mica") and hydroxides.

DILAKTORSKII, N. L.

- ✓ Kaulin clay of the pre-Cambrian formations in the Estonian S.S.R. - N. L. Dilaktorskii and L. S. Arkhangelskaya.  
62 *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 88, 349-31 (1953).—The rose-colored plastic clays of the Proterozoic formations in Estonia are investigated and shown to contain a number of minerals. The presence of kaolinite of the order of 60-65% is established through measurement of optical constants ( $N_d = 1.570 \pm 0.002$ ;  $-2V \cong 20-25^\circ$ ;  $\rho > \nu$ ;  $N_p = N_p \cong 0.005-0.007$ ) and through a well-defined thermogram. The presence of a small endothermic min. at  $350^\circ$  in the thermogram is attributed to the presence of hydroxylsilite, which is considered to be responsible for the rose color. The clay was also found to contain quartz as well as (in smaller quantities) mica (green mica, muscovite, and biotite), potassium feldspars (principally orthoclase), boulders, chlorite, calcite, tourmaline, epidote, garnet, acidic plagioclase, anatase, leucoxene, pyrite, and some unidentified grayish black substance. The results of the electron microscopic exams, and granulometric analyses are given, and the chemical compns. as calcd. from the mineral constitution are tabulated both for the clay and for the fractions smaller than 1  $\mu$ .

Paul Y. Feng

Setting of coal ashes. J. L. Dlukhov and B. A. [unclear] California, Jan. 1951. U.S. Pat. No. 2,852,532. The hardening of mixes of shale ash and water is the result of the formation of a net of hydrated minerals during the setting of the mix. Calcination time and temp. affect the properties of the hydrated products. The mech. properties were poorest for the mix made with ash calcined for 1 hr. at 100°, somewhat better immediately after setting of a mix calcined for 2 hrs. at 1000°, and greatly improved after 6 months, which was calcined for 15 min. at 800-1000° showed considerable mech. strength after setting for 2 hrs., and reached a max. after 28 days. The hydration products were investigated by thermal differential analysis and were found to consist of products resulting from various physicochemical processes, such as the lime-pozzolan process, the alkali hydration, and slow formation of hydrated MgO. Because cement setting can be accelerated by hydraulically active addns. (e.g. 20% of calcined dolomite), and also by a thermal treatment during the setting (40 hrs. of steaming at 80° reduced al. free CaO to combine). W. L. Sternberg

DILAKTORSKIY, N. L.

with ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, L. S.

"Problems in the Methodology of Thermal Analysis" p. 88

with KIYLER, M. A.

"Exfoliation of Slate-Kukersite Cinder Melts" p. 201

with GALIBINA, Ye. A.

"On the Nature of Hardening Processes in Slate Cinders" p. 337

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy  
and Petrography, Trudy ... Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 516pp.

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Leningrad, 26-31 Mar 1956. The  
purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities  
in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to  
stress the increasing complexity of practical problems.

SOV/23-59-1-1/10

AUTHORS: Dilaktorskiy, N.L., Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, Galibina, Ye.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Solidifying of Slate-Ash Binding Substances During Autoclave Treatment (O tverdenii slantsezol'nykh vyazhushchikh pri avtoklavnoy obrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 3-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an account of a study of the autoclave treatment of slate-ash binding substances made by the Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Institute of Construction and Construction Materials of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR) in 1956 - 57, on three types of powdered slate K<sub>13</sub>, K<sub>25</sub> and K<sub>26</sub>, in a laboratory autoclave, under pressures of 4,8,12 and 16 atm. Having been tested mechanically, the specimens were milled and subjected to thermographical, chemical, petrographical and X-ray

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SOV/23-59-1-1/10

On the Solidifying of Slate-Ash Binding Substances During Autoclave Treatment

examinations. The results of chemical examinations made by worker of ISSM of the AS Estonian SSR, L.N. Tamm, are shown in table 1. The study showed that the mechanical firmness of specimens of slate-ash paste is not as high as those made of a solution. The greatest mechanical firmness was shown by specimens that underwent a 20 hour-long hydro-thermal treatment at 140° C. The firmest specimens made of a solution were those treated for 12 hours at 175° C and for 4 hours at 190° C. A thermographic examination of the products of hydration of the paste showed the presence of high-basic hydrosilicates of " $\alpha$ " type, hydrates of " $\beta$ " type and low-basic hydrosilicates of CSH(B) type. Specimens made of slate-ash solutions with an addition of fine milled sand showed increased mechanical firmness after autoclave treatment. With the increase in soaking temperature, the slate-ash paste showed changes in phase structure. There are 4 sets of graphs,

Card 2/3

SOV/23-59-1-1/10

On the Solidifying of Slate-Ash Binding Substances During Autoclave Treatment

2 sets of photos, 1 table and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Institute of Construction and Construction Materials of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

Card 3/3

S/023/60/000/003/004/012  
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Galibina, Ye.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and  
Dilaktorskiy, N.L., Doctor of Geological-Meneralogical Sciences

TITLE: Investigation of the Variation of the Combination of the Fluid  
Phase During the Solidification and Primary Hardening of the  
Binding Material of the Ash of Shale ✓

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR. Seriya Tekhnicheskikh  
i Fiziko-Matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No.3, pp. 218-224.

TEXT: Pulverized ash of kukersit was changed to a mash by a normal  
addition of water, it was stirred and then it was brought into a vapor  
chamber. In certain distances tests were taken out of the vapor chamber.  
Under pressure ( $2000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ) the fluid phase of the mash being in the  
hardening process was squeezed out of the test. After a filtering of the  
water the chemical combination of these tests were investigated. It was  
stated: 1) Immediately after the addition of water to the ash there  
appear solutions being strongly supersaturated with calcium oxide which  
contain a great number of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ -ions. 2) The concentration of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  and  
 $\text{OH}^-$  ions in the stone to be formed decreases during the hardening process,  
since at the one hand there separate crystalline re-creations  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

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S/023/60/000/003/004/012  
C111/C222

Investigation of the Variation of the  
Combination of the Fluid Phase During the  
Solidification and Primary Hardening of the  
Binding Material of the Ash of Shale

and  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and on the other hand in the first hours of the hardening there appears the combination  $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  difficult to

dissolve. 3) The combination of ions of the fluid phase can be influenced essentially by a variation of the solution velocity of the combinations appearing in the ash. The solvability of the combinations with  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  is diminished by additions of hydrophyl kind which raise the supersaturation of the solutions with the  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{--}$  ions. The addition of

hot water ( $65^\circ$ ) diminishes the solvability of calcium oxide and anhydride and enlarges the solvability of combinations with  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$ . 4) the hydrothermic treatment of the investigated binding material for an elevated temperature ( $80^\circ$ ) diminishes the concentration of the  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  ions and enlarges the number of the  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{--}$  ions in the solutions in the interval 3 minutes - 4 hours (calculated from the beginning of the setting). Consequently by chemical additions a degree of solvability of the components appearing in the ash can be reached so that the

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Investigation of the Variation of the  
Combination of the Fluid Phase During the  
Solidification and Primary Hardening of the  
Binding Material of the Ash of Shale

S/023/60/000/003/004/012  
C111/C222

✓

forming of the skeleton structure during the setting of the binding material of shale ash can be take place without a change of volume. The authcrs mention L.Oyt. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Institute of Construction Engineering and Building Material of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1960

Card 3/3

DILAKTORSKIY, N.L., doktor geolog-mineralogicheskikh nauk: KIILER, M.,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Melted portland cement from the mineral part of the shale. Eesti  
tead akad tehn fuus 9 no.1:75-81 '60. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii nauk  
Estonskoy SSR, Tallinn.  
(Portland cement) (Estonia--Shale)

DILAKTORSKIY, N.L., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

The structure of erogen. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus 9 no.2:130-133  
'60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov, Akademii  
nauk Estonskoy SSR.  
(Shale) (Kerogen)

GALIBINA, E.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DILAKTORSKIY, V.L., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Investigation of the changes in the structure of the liquid phase of shale ash adhesive during the period of setting and initial hardening. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus 9 no.3:218-224 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov, Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR.  
(Adhesives) (Shale) (Ash)

S/081/61/000/024/043/086  
B117/B147

AUTHORS: Dilaktorskiy, N. L., Oyt, L. V.

TITLE: Corrosion of the reinforcement in shale-ash concretes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 312, abstract 241251 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta betona i zhelezobetona Akad. str-va i arkhitekt. SSSR, no. 22, 1961, 54-60)

TEXT: The effect of the chemical and the mineralogical composition of shale-ash concretes upon the rate of reinforcement corrosion is described. It has been shown that the corrosion rate of a reinforcement bar in the presence of  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , and  $\text{S}^-$  ions is 2.5 times higher than in their absence. The highest corrosion rate is displayed by autoclave shale-ash concretes. To reduce the rate of reinforcement corrosion, it is recommended that reinforcement bars should be coated with a layer of  $\geq 1$  mm thickness with the following composition: 100 parts by weight of Portland cement, 40 parts by weight of  $\text{NaNO}_2$ , 5 parts by weight of casein, and 33-35 parts by weight of water. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]  
Card 1/1

GALIBINA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DILAKTORSKIY, N.L., doktor geol.-mineral.-nauk

Effect of the hydration rate of lime and anhydrite on volume changes and plastic strength of oil-shale ash stone. Izv AN Est SSR Ser fiz-mat i tekhn nauk no.4:267-277 '61.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Building and Building Materials.

KIYLER, M. [Killer, M.], kand.tekhn.nauk; DILAKTORSKIY, N.L., doktor  
geol.-mineral.nauk

Crystallization of shale-ash melts of a composition corresponding  
to portland cement. Eesti tead akad.tehn fuus 11 no.2:128-139  
'62.

1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov AN  
Estonskoy SSR.

LASN, I. [Lasn, J.]; DILAKTORSKIY, N., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk

Crystallization of oil-shale ash melts containing 45 to 60%  
of calcium oxide. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz. mat. i tekhn.  
nauk 11 no.4:288-295 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of  
Building and Building Materials.

(Oil shale) (Crystallization)  
(Calcium oxide)

DILAKTORSKIY, N., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk; GYT, L.[Oit, L.];  
BEL'CHENKO, A.

Anticorrosive bitumen coatings for reinforcing bars in oil-shale ash concrete. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz. mat. i tekhn. nauk 11 no.4:296-302 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov AN Estoneskoy SSR.

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)  
(Reinforced concrete)

LASN, I. [Lasn, J.]; DILAKTORSKIY, N., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk

Utilization of shale-ash slag as a binding agent in construction  
[with summary in English]. Izv. AN Est. SSR, Ser. fiz.-mat. i  
tekhn. nauk 12 no.1:81-90 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of  
Building and Building Materials.  
(Oil shales) (Cement clinkers)

GALIBINA, Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; DILAKTORSKIY, N., doktor geol.-mineral.  
nauk; TAMM, L.

Effect of the composition of the liquid and solid phases on the  
extent of the voluminal changes and strength of shale-ash binding  
agents [with summary in English]. Izv. AN Est. SSR, Ser. fiz.-  
mat. i tekhn. nauk 12 no.1:91-99 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of  
Building and Building Materials.  
(Oil shales) (Cement clinkers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8

DILAKTORSKIY, N.L., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; GALIBINA, Ye.A.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; KREMERMAN, T.B., inzh.

Phase composition of shale ash and its effect on the physical  
and chemical processes under normal hardening conditions. Stroi.mat.  
10 no.4:31-33 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8"

KIRIYA, T.A.; SULKHANISHVILI, T.S.; DILANOV, G.M.

Using a tool with antisticking spiral grooves in deep drilling.  
Mash. i neft. obor. no. 5:3-5 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. G.A.Tsulukidze, Tbilisi.

DILLIANOV, P., inzh.

Loans for the small mechanization in chemical industries. Khim  
i industriia № 4:150-153 '62.

1. Gl. mekhanik pri Komiteta po promishlenostta.

DILANYAN, A.

The awakening steppe. ("Karaganda." G.Mustafin. Reviewed by A.Dilanyan).  
Vokrug sveta no.4:61-62 Ap '54.

(MLRA 7:4)

(Karaganda Basin)

SAGDIYEV, T.G.; DILANYAN, A.A.,

Results of model studies of factory smokestacks.  
Trudy Inst. seism. stroi. i seism. 9:71-117 '61. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Chimneys)

DILANYAN, A. M.

Central Inst. of Epidemiology and Microbiology. (-15M4-).

"Experimental Data to the Question of the Role of the Shiga's bacteria Local Strains in the Preparation of Vaccines Against Dysentery."

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i, Immunobiol., No. 4-5, 1943.

DILANYAN, A.M.

Sherry process in wine making. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz.  
nauki 2 no.3:247-257 '49. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut vinodeliya i vinogradarstva Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.  
(ARMENIA--WINE AND WINE MAKING)

CA DILAWYAN, DRA.

16

Spectrum analysis of various cultures of *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*. A. M. Djanyan and S. Kh. Ter-Markosyan (Wine Inst., Erevan). *Dodoley Akad. Nauk Armys.* S.S.R. 12, No. 2, 57-63 (1950).—Spectrographic detns. of Si, Al, Mg, Ca, Fe, Mn, Ti, Cu, Pb, Sn, P, Na, and K were made on various strains of *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus* from 1945, 1947, and 1948 cultures. Strain No. 47 showed presence of Ti in the course of active fermentation during wine prepn., while active strains No. 28, 48, and 47 during wine formation showed the presence of Pb, Sn, Mn, and Na. Unusually high K levels were detected in 1945 cultures. Much P is found in the yeast cells (spectrometrically) during fermentation; P is absent in the anabiosis stage of yeast and during formation of certain varieties of wines. G. M. K.

CA DILANYAN, D.M.

11 C

**Effect of penicillin and gramicidin S on acetic acid bacteria.**  
A. M. Dilanyan and S. S. Sarkisyan (Wine Inst., Erevan).  
*Doklady Akad. Nauk Arzjan. S.S.R.* 12, No. 5, 157-2  
(1930).— Some strains of AcOH bacteria do not grow in presence of 50-100 units penicillin per ml. of medium; at 10 unit level growth does occur with strain No. 4. Strain No. 1 shows weak growth even at the higher levels of penicillin. Gramicidin S inhibits growth of strain No. 4 even at 50 units per ml., but strain No. 1 shows growth up to 250-unit level of gramicidin. G. M. Kosakoff

DILANYAN, A.M.

Sherry-type wines made in Armenia. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz.  
nauki. 4 no.1:55-64 '51.  
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut vinodeliya i vinogradarstva Akademii nauk Armyanskoy  
SSR.  
(Armenia--Sherry) (MLRA 9:8)

VERMISHYAN, A.M.; kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; DILANYAN, G.Kh.; SANAGYAN,  
M.B.; KAZARYAN, Ye.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; oty.red.;  
ARARATYAN, A.G., zaslush.deyatel' nauki, red.; GRDZELYAN, G.P.,  
dotsent, red.; POGOSYAN, S.A., doktor biolog.nauk; DALIYELYAN,  
G., red.izd-va; ATOYAN, S., red.izd-va; KUZANYAN, M., red.izd-va;  
KHACHATRYAN, S., tekhn.red.

[Fruits of Armenia] Plody Armenii. Erevan, Armianskoe gos.izd-vo.  
Vol.1. [Stone fruit; local varieties] Kostochkovye porody; mestnye  
sorta. 1958. 243 p. (MIRA 12:7)  
(Armenia--Fruit)

DILANYAN, L.A.

A principle for the development of optimum conditions for an  
electric power system with power deficit. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.  
Ser. tekhn. nauk 17 no.1:23-30 '64  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut energetiki AN Armyanskoy SSR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8

DILANYAN, A. KH.

42528. Dostizheniya yerevanskogo zoovet instituta v oblasti nauchno--  
issledovate l'skoy raboty za zo let. Trudy yerevansk. zoovet. In-Ta vyp. 10,  
1948, S. 11-23.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8"

DILANYAN, Z. Kh.

Dilanyan, Z. Kh. "Twentieth anniversary of the Yerevan Zooveterinary Institute,"  
Vestnik vyssh, shkoly, 1948, No. 12, p. 38-41

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

DILANYAN, Z. K. L.

20793. Dilanyan, Z. K. L. Uluchsheniye usloviy khraneniya rassol'nykl syrov.  
Sbornik dokladov Pervoy vesescyuz. Konf-tsii po moloch. delu. M., 1949, s. 105-07.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

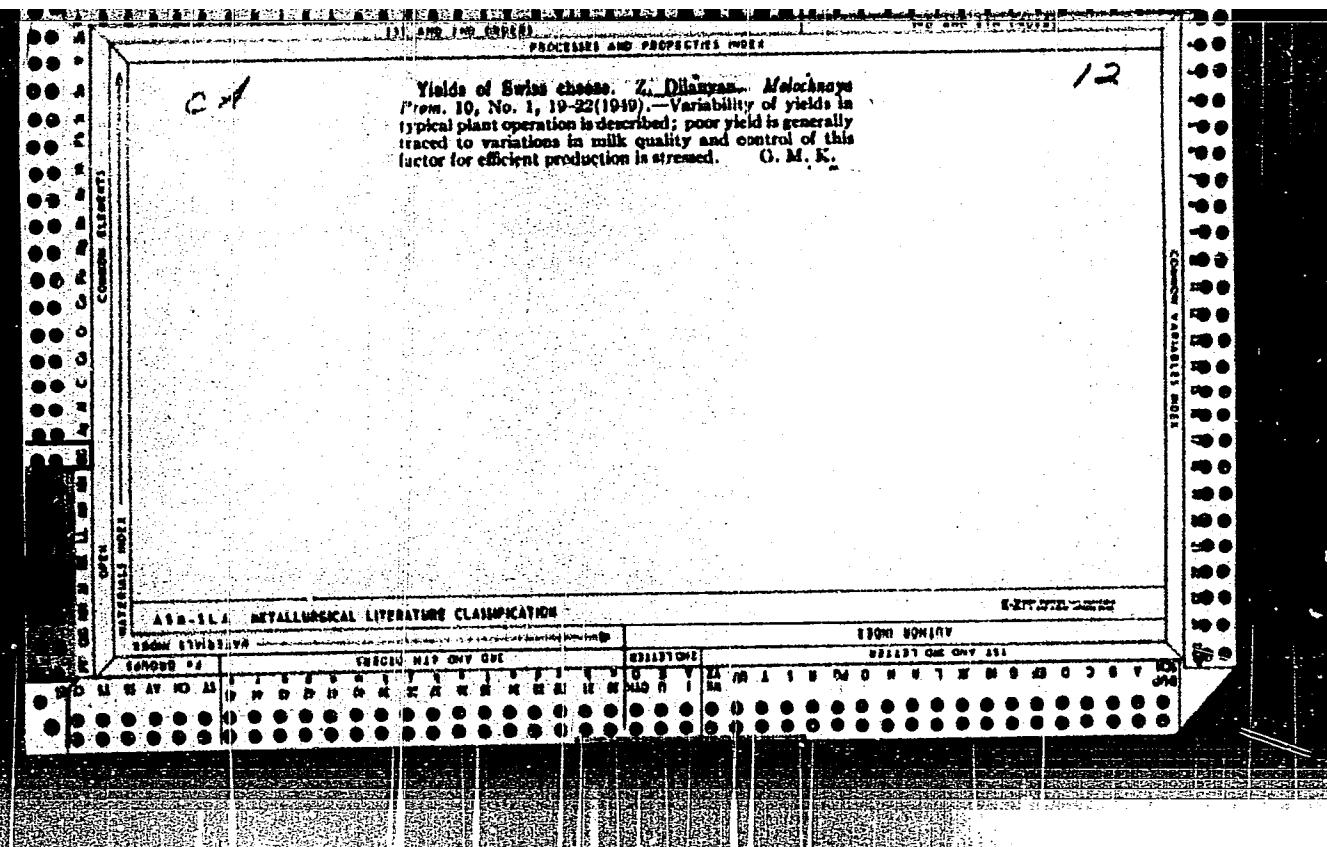
CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8

DILANYAN, Z. i GABRIZIYAN, T.

26432 Nekotoryye sboystva sychuzhnykh sgustkov moloka. Moloch. Prom-st',  
1949, No. 8, s. 34-37.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8"



U S S R

✓Physical and chemical properties of milk and the technology of Swiss-cheese manufacture at the Kramouski factory,  
Z. Dianyan and T. Gabricyan. *Molochnaya Prom.*, 13,  
No. 4, 37-38 (1952); *Dairy Sci. Abstr.* 15, 225 (1953). — All  
milk received during a 2-month period at a cheese factory  
was tested for sp. gr., acidity, casein, and butterfat and the  
results are tabulated. A time study of the making of Swiss-  
type cheese at the same factory showed that, as the butter-  
fat content of cheese milk was raised from 3.0-3.4 to 4.1-  
4.2%, the time taken for renneting, curd treatment in the  
vat, and whey drainage increased from 2 hrs. 18 min. to  
3 hrs. 7 min. and that for pressing from 24 to 31 min. This  
is stated to be due to the adverse effect of butterfat on the  
contraction of curd.

R. D. H.

. DILANYAN, Z. KH.

. USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,  
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6646

Author: Dilanyan, Z. Kh., Strybak, G. Ya.

Institution: Yerevan Zoological-Veterinary Institute

Title: Physico-Chemical Properties and Suitability for Cheese Production  
of Milk from Krasnosel'skiy Rayon Armenian SSR

Original

Publication: Tr. Yerevansk. zoovet. in-ta, 1954, No 17, 13-27

Abstract: On the basis of investigations, conducted in 1950-1951, of 1,458 samples of milk collected on the range, the following average indices were determined: content of fat 4.0 g per 100 ml, casein 2.72%, dry residue 12.7%, dry defatted residue 8.76%, acidity 17.5°, buffer capacity for alkali 1.37, buffer capacity for acid 4.04, viscosity 1.758, surface tension 0.805, density 1.030, duration of gelling 1052, density of curd after 45 minutes 0.2, after 135 minutes density of curd 2.9, total amount of whey 8.4. On investigation of samples

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,  
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6646

Abstract: secured upon arrival of the same milk at the cheese factory the following data were obtained: acidity 19°, buffer capacity for alkali 1.5, for acid 3.94, viscosity 1.768, surface tension 0.803, duration of gelling 742, density of curd after 45 minutes 1.7, density of curd after 135 minutes 5.9, total amount of whey 14.6. Other indices unchanged. To improve the quality of Swiss cheese the authors pasteurized 25-30% of the milk and omitted addition of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . As a result 71% of the experimental cheeses were rated as being of highest quality, 21% of first grade and 8% of second grade; the respective rating of control cheeses was 21, 71 and 8%.

Card 2/2

DILANYAN, Z. KH.

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry. I-30

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 10348

Author : Dilanyan, Z.Kh., Gabrielyan, T.M., Nikogosyan, Kh.I., and Agababyan, A.A.

Inat : Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Title : A Formula for the Determination of the Total Solids Content of the Milk from Armenian Cows.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN ArmSSR Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1955, Vol 8, No 3, 55-60

Abstract : A formula is proposed for the determination of the total solids content of the milk from Armenian cows:  $s = 1.22 F + 2.78 \sqrt{(100d - 100)/d}$ , where S is the percent of total solids, F is the fat content in gms/100 ml, d is the density of the milk at 20/4°. The coefficients 1.22 and 2.78 are calculated from the average density of milk fat (0.9266 at 20/4°) and of the dry residue of skimmed milk (1.5616)

Card : 1/2

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their application. Food Industry.

I-30

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 10348

Abstract : from various rayons of the Armenian SSR. A verification of the formula by comparison with determinations of total solids by the drying method has shown that the above formula gives more accurate results than can be obtained by the standard formula and by the Kalan tar formula.

Card : 2/2

DILANYAN, Z. KH.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,  
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6635

Author: Dilanyan, Z. Kh., Mnatsakanyan, L. B.

Institution: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Title: Preparation of Matsun Paste (Kamats Matsun)

Original

Publication: Izv. AN ArmSSR, Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1955, 8, No 11, 137-141

Abstract: Matsun is an acidulous dietary milk product, made in Transcaucasia from milk of cows, sheep and buffaloes, used singly or in combination, and consumed in freshly prepared condition. Matsun can be kept for 2-3 days. For more prolonged storage, over 2-3 months, the whey is expressed from matsun in the autumn to get the matsun paste which constitutes the basic food product during the winter months and is also a remedy against gastro-intestinal disorders. With the view of initiating the manufacture of the paste the Dairy Department of the Yerevan Zoological and Veterinary Institute has worked out a

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,  
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6635

Abstract: technological procedure. The milk is pasteurized at 85-90°, cooled to 36-40° and inoculated. After 3-5 hours the matsun is cooled to 10° and allowed to ripen for 12 hours. The finished matsun is placed in cheesecloth bags to separate the whey. The process requires 8-9 hours. Thereafter the material is pressed for 8-9 hours (using a weight of 2-3 kg per 1 kg of material), and packed in glass containers of 200 g and 6 kg kegs which are stored at 0-5°. Yield of paste from cow milk with a fat content of 3.2 g/100 ml is of 24-25%. The paste contains 12.5-13.5% fat and <70% moisture.

Card 2/2

**New method for determination of density of milk fat.**  
Z. Dilanyan und A. Ayababyan (Zoovet. Inst., Eriwan).  
*Moskovskoe Prom.* 16, No. 7, 41 (1935).—Five g. of filtered milk fat is weighed into a 10-ml. beaker and then transferred into a 50-ml. cylinder with 40 ml. *c*-dichlorobenzene, purified by distn. at 175-83°, cooling to 10°, and filtering. The d. of the resulting soln. is detd. at 20° by use of Westphal balance, and the d. of fat is then computed by following equation:  $d(d \text{ of milk fat at } 20^\circ) = md''/[m + v(d' - d'')]$ , where  $m$  is the wt. of fat in g.,  $v$  is the vol. of solvent in ml., and  $d'$  and  $d''$  are the ds. of solvent alone and together with fat, resp., at 20°. Advantages of this method over the standard method are that the whole process can be carried out in 3-8 min, and recalcn. errors are eliminated.

Vladimir N. Krukovsky

Characteristics of milk of cows in Armenian S.S.R. Z.  
Dilanyan. "Sovnif. Brkhatov Vsesoyuz. Sosishchan." p.

Molochnomu Delu 1955, 177-8; Dairy Sci. Abstr. 18,  
40-1 (1959).—Phys. and chem. tests were made during 3  
years on the milk received at cheese factories in the Arme-  
nian S.S.R., and the results are analyzed and discussed in  
relation to cheesemaking. The following pos. correlation  
coeffs. were calcd. for relations between: d.—total solids,  
1.293; d.—solids-not-fat, 0.842; viscosity—total solids  
(-0.22); viscosity—solids-not-fat, 0.332; period of coagulation  
—Ca content, 0.16; and fat percentage of whey—fat in milk,  
0.348. Neg. correlations were found between d. of milk  
and the fat content (-0.339), and between the period of  
coagulation and the firmness of the coagulum (-0.518) on  
one hand and whey expansion (-0.387) on the other. More  
than 1/3 of the milk received coagulated too slowly, and  
difficulties were experienced during its processing. This  
could be remedied by the addn. of Ca to the milk.

K. L. C.

DILANYAN, Zaven Khristoforovich; VOLKOVA, Mariya Aleksandrovna; BARABASH, S.T.,  
spetsredaktor; AKIMOVA, L.D., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Brine cheese] Rassol'nye syry. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957.  
170 p. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Cheese)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8

DILANYAN, ZAVEN KHRISTOFOROVICH

DILANYAN, Zaven Khristoforovich

[Technology of milk and milk products (with the principles of  
dairying)] Tekhnologiya moloka i molochnykh produktov (s osnovami  
molokovedeniia). Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 517 p.  
(Milk) (Dairying) (MLRA 10:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8"

Country	: USSR
Category	: Farm Animals. Cattle.
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1953, 96850
Author	: Dilanyan, Z. Kh.
Institut.	: AS Arm SSR, Section of Biology and Agricultural Sciences.
Title	: The Use of Matsun [Caucasian Sour Milk] for the Milk Feeding of Calves.
Orig Pub.	: Izv. AN ArmSSR. Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1957, 10, 101-108
Abstract	: It was established that when part of the milk used for the milk diet of calves was substituted by matsun, their average daily weight gains were increased by 15-30 percent, gastro-intestinal diseases were eliminated, the cost of raising young cattle stock was reduced, and the norms of milk consumed by calves were decreased by 25 percent.
Card:	1/1 *Sciences.

Country	: USSR
Category	: Farm Animals.
	Cattle.
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96849
Author	: Dilanyan, Z.
Institut.	
Title	: The Feeding of Sour Milk Increases Weight Gains in Calves.
Orig Pub.	: Molochn. i myash. zhivotnovodstvo, 1958, No 1, 48-52
Abstract	: As part of the milk fed to calves was substituted by sour milk, the average daily weight gains of calves increased by 15-25 percent, gastro-intestinal diseases are eliminated and the cost of raising young stock is lowered. Diagrams for milk feeding are supplied.

Card: 1/1

31

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8

BAGDASARYAN, Artashes Matevosovich; DILANYAN, Z.Kh., prof., otv. red.;  
KUZANYAN, M.E., red. izd-va; CHANCHAPANYAN, E., tekhn.red.

[Avetis Kalantar; his life and activities] Avetis Kalantar;  
ocherk o zhizni i deiatel'nosti. Erevan, Armianskoe gos. izd-  
vo, 1959. 239 p. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Kalantar, Avetis Airapetovich, 1859-1937)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410410003-8"

DILANYAN, Z.Kh.; MNATSAKANYAN, L.B.

Sour milk products as calf feed and their digestibility. Izv.  
AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 14 no.7:71-76 Ju '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii moloka Yerevanskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.  
(COWS--FEEDING AND FEEDS)  
(MILK, FERMENTED)

DILANYAN, Zaven Khristoforovich; INIKHOV, G.S., doktor khim.  
nauk, retsenzent: GISTN I D. kand. sel'khoz. nauk,  
spets. red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, spets. red.

[Fundamentals of cheesemaking] Osnovy syrodeliiia. Mo-  
skva, Pishchevaiia promyshlennost', 1965. 83 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

DILBA, I., inzh.; KRIKSTOPAITIS, I., inzh.; KVILIUS, L., inzh.;  
RASIULIS, B., inzh.; SIDARAVICIUS, L., inzh.; STRIMAITIS, C.,  
inzh.; VILPISAUSKAS, V., red.; KUOSAITE, R., red.; PAKERYTE, O.,  
tekhn. red.

[A concise builder's guide] Trumpas statybininko vadovas.  
[By] I.Dilba ir kiti. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir  
mokslynes literaturos leidykla, 1961. 395 p.  
(MIRA 15:3)  
(Building—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)